

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL XXXL NO. 53.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1773.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month	\$.50
Per month, Foreign	\$.75
Per year	5.00
Per year, Foreign	6.00

Payable In Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission
Merchants.

San Francisco, and Honolulu,
215 Front St.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

W. A. KINNEY,
Attorney at Law, Safe Deposit
Building, upstairs, Fort Street,
Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law, P. O. Box
336, Honolulu, H. I.

GILBERT F. LITTLE,
Attorney at Law,
HILO, HAWAII.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 19
Kahahuanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store, Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
Loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
& Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise, Queen St., Hon-
olulu.

R. Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke,
LEWERS & COOKE.

Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
& Building Materials. Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.
Importers and Dealers in Hard-
ware, Corrugated and King Sts.
OFFICERS:
Wm. W. Hall, President and Manager
E. O. White, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. F. Allen, Auditor
Thos. May and T. W. Hobson, Directors

A. J. DERBY D. D. S.
Dentist.

ALAKEA STREET, BETWEEN HOTEL
AND BERETANA STREETS.
HOURS, 9 to 4.

ARTHUR HARRISON,

Builder and Quarryman

Honolulu - - - - - H. I.

Agent for Lane Bros. Marble Works,
California.

4283-1m.

TOURISTS' GUIDE
THROUGH
HAWAII.

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

For sale by Hawaiian News Co. and
Thrum's Bookstore, Honolulu, H. I.

LIBERALS GAIN

LARGE VICTORIES.

Canada Has Its Usual Election
and a Surprise Party.

DOCTOR JAMESON INDICTED.

Terrible Loss of Life in Japan—The
Work of the Tidal Wave—The Coro-
net Arrives in Yokohama—Cars
to be Run by Compressed Air.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 24.—Ac-
cording to the latest election returns
the Liberals have a clear majority over
all other factions of 22. The comple-
xion of the new House is as follows:
Liberals, 118; Conservatives, 83; Inde-
pendents, 11.

New elections will have to be held
in two constituencies, as Laurier and
McCarthy ran in two divisions and were
elected in both. A great many surprises
were occasioned by the results in the
various provinces. Quebec went
strongly against the Government, while
Ontario, where a regular revolution
was predicted, stood by Sir Charles
Tupper better than any other section
of the country.

British Columbia and the Northwest
Territory, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and
New Brunswick, each gave a stronger
Liberal representation than in the last
House, while Prince Edward Island in-
creased the Conservative contingent
from that province. In Quebec Messrs.
Taillon, Postmaster-General and Presi-
dent of the Council, and Desjardins,
Minister of Public Works, all met their
Waterloo. But three Conservatives
were elected out of the eight seats of
Montreal.

In New Brunswick the old and es-
teemed Liberal veteran, A. H. Gilmore
was defeated in Charlottetown, while Col-
onel Domville (Liberal) captured Geo.
Foster's old seat in Kings. J. W. Long-
ley was defeated in Annapolis and Jo-
seph Martin in Winnipeg. Dalton Mc-
Carthy was elected in Brandon.

A special feature of the fight in Nova
Scotia was the capture of Cumberland by
the Liberals, coupled with the defeat
of A. R. Dickey, the Minister of Justice.

LONDON, June 24.—The St. James
Gazette, referring to the Canadian elec-
tions, says: "The rock upon which the
Conservatives came to grief was state's
rights. Manitoba violated the funda-
mental contracts upon which the fed-
eration was based, and the nation seemed
inclined to enforce it. Even in Can-
ada home rule does not always work
smoothly."

VICTORIA, June 23.—The results of
today's election throughout British
Columbia surprise even the victorious
Liberal party, for they certainly ex-
pected not more than three of the six
seats, and they have all save one in
Victoria city, which returns Prior and
Earle, Conservatives; the other con-
stituencies give majority to the Lib-
erals thus: Vancouver district, McIn-
nes; Vancouver city, Rev. Maxwell
Westminster, Morrison; Yale and Car-
iboo, Bostock.

A REPORT.

Tidal Wave Caused Terrible Loss in
Japan.

WASHINGTON, June 22. The first
official report of the great Japanese
earthquake and tidal wave came today
to the State Department from Mr.
Herod, secretary of the legation at To-
kyo, in the following brief cablegram:

"The deaths caused by the tidal
wave are estimated at over 30,000 in the
reports to date. No mortality among
Americans."

JAMESON INDICTED.

He WILL be Tried in Company with
Some of His Raiders.

LONDON, June 22.—The Grand Jury

today found true bills against Dr. Le-

ander Starr Jameson, Major Sir John

Willohby, Colonel R. G. Gray, Major

R. W. Hile, Colonel H. F. Wile and Hen-

ry F. Coventry, charged with violating

the neutrality laws by invading the

Transvaal.

Coronet Party in Yokohama.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A private ca-
blegram announces the arrival at Yo-
kohama today of the schooner yacht

Coronet, having on board Arthur Cur-

tiss James, the vessel's owner, and oth-

er members of the expedition headed

by Professor David P. Todd of the Am-

herst faculty.

Cars Run by Compressed Air.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Compressed air

motors will be tested on street cars in

Chicago for the first time on July 1st.

The new motive power for street pas-

enger transportation may find a per-

manent abode in this city if the test is

successful. Should the motor demon-
strate its efficiency, a battle royal will
be begun between compressed air and
electricity, which may end in the abol-
ishment of the trolley.

Trouble in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, June 24.—The Natal
contingent today defeated with heavy
loss 2,000 Mashonas.

LONDON, June 25.—Dispatches from
Cape Town announce that Salisbury
has been relieved by the arrival of a
small body of imperial troops, bringing a
Maxim gun, rifles and ammunition.

A Cape Town dispatch to the Times
says that John Hays Hammond will
sail from there for home today. The
dispatch also says: A telegram from
Salisbury says the whole country about
that point has arisen, and relief is anx-
iously awaited, many outlying places be-
ing defenseless. Stations along the Um-
aloti and Salisburi road have been at-
tacked and Motundela's store has been
looted and six of its defenders killed.
A number of isolated men along the
road have also been killed. It is feared
that 50,000 Martini cartridges fell into
the hands of the rebels.

CUBAN STRIFE

IS STILL ON.

Spain Will Appropriate More
Money for War.

LEE HAS SENT NO REPORTS.

Disease Causing Terrible Inroads in
"Ever Faithful Isle"—Review of
What Men and Money Spain Has
Expended in Her War With Cuba.

HAVANA, June 24.—A dispatch from
Madrid says the Minister of War has
sent the necessary funds to equip and
arm 40,000 destined for Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A special to
the World from Santiago, Cuba, says:
The failure of Spain to conquer the Cu-
ban patriots, besides being proved by
the continuous defeats of the troops in
the field of battle, the lack of money in
her treasury and poor credit she enjoys
is also plainly seen by the supreme
effort made in sending money, men and
war material to Cuba since the begin-
ning of the struggle with such poor suc-
cess. In March, 1895, Spain sent to Cuba
\$500,000, in April \$400,000, in May \$1,-
521,000, in June \$1,800,000, in July \$700,-
000, in August \$1,600,000, in September
\$1,400,000, in October \$700,000, in No-
vember \$1,700,000, in December \$4,000,-
000, in January, 1896, \$2,000,000, in Feb-
ruary \$3,000,000—a total of \$19,321,000.

From March, 1895, to April 10, 1896,
Spain has sent to Cuba 40 generals, 562
chiefs, 4788 captains and lieutenants,
3396 sub-lieutenants, 112,560 corporals
and soldiers, 143 cannon, 150,111 rifles,
5000 bayonets, 23,124 cases of canister
shot, 61,878,368 cartridges and 72,326 kil-
ograms of gunpowder. These figures
are taken from El Liberal, one of the
first newspapers of Madrid.

MORE SILVER DELEGATES.

Ohio Democrats Bring New Candi-
date in the Field.

COLUMBUS, O., June 24.—The Demo-
cratic State convention adjourned to-

night after being in session continu-
ously all day. It was primarily a silver

convention, and secondarily for the

building of a boom for John R. McLean

for the presidential nomination at Chi-
cago. Of the 673 delegates 542 voted for

silver and 611 for McLean. Three
men were mentioned by the delegates

as Ohio's favorites for the Chicago

nomination—McLean, Campbell and

Bookwalter. Ex-Governor Campbell had

been a favorite until the silver tidal

wave struck the State, but he was con-
sidered too conservative on the silver

question.

SILVER MEN OF COLORADO.

Plans for the State Convention in

Denver.

DENVER, Colo., June 24.—Seven

hundred delegates, representing every

county in the State, will constitute the

Colorado State convention of the Na-
tional Silver party, which will meet in

this city tomorrow. Seventy delegates

to the St. Louis National convention

will be elected, and resolutions indorse-

Teller as a presidential candidate,</

PREPARE TO TELL YOUR AGE AND SEX.

Getting Ready to Take Census
of the Islands.

MR. ATKINSON SPEAKS OF WORK.

Will Probably be Taken in Two Days.
Some changes in Methods—Lanai and Niihau Considered Separately.
Sixty Men for Honolulu Detail.

A. T. Atkinson, General Superintendent of the Census Bureau, is making great progress in the preparation for taking the census of the Islands.

So far he has divided off the Islands according to school districts, of which there are twenty-six. To each of these districts Mr. Atkinson has appointed a district superintendent, who has charge of the entire work of his district, appointing his own enumerators, who are responsible to him.

This district superintendent has the supervision of work there, rather than the General Superintendent, whose duty



A. T. ATKINSON.
General Superintendent of Census.

ties are such that while overlooking the whole work, will devote his time particularly to the arranging of details here.

When it is known that sixty men will be employed as enumerators, it may be judged what amount of work must be performed in Honolulu alone, in order that a perfect record of the population may be obtained.

"It may seem a large number," said Mr. Atkinson yesterday, "but I believe better results may be obtained by prompt and energetic action. With sixty clerks I am confident the work can be properly done—I mean the statistical part of the data may be obtained—in two days. The public, of course, will lend its assistance to the enumerators and in promptly filling the blanks left with them."

In reply to the question regarding the special features which this census will contain over previous ones, Mr. Atkinson said:

"No definite information could be given on this point. I have addressed letters to the Superintendent of Census in the United States and New Zealand, for the purpose of securing all the information possible. Just what they will be cannot be even guessed just now."

"I have decided on some changes which I think will be appreciated by the public. For instance, in election, judiciary and census returns Lanai has been mentioned in connection with Molokai, and Niihau is a part of the district of Walman, Kauai. If these two places were treated as they should be, separate and distinct from other districts, the result would be more accurate. It will be interesting for the people to know just what the population of these Islands are, and the products. Under the old way this was hardly possible."

"So far the work has been confined to apportioning the funds to the various districts and for other purposes. This has been submitted to Minister Cooper as President of the Board of Education, and approved by him."

"The blanks and schedules have not yet been printed, but they are in preparation, and I am in correspondence with persons on the other islands who are likely to accept positions as district superintendents."

"These," said Mr. Atkinson, pointing to a stack of memorandum books on a table, "contain the data collected by the health inspectors during the cholera seige. We will keep them for reference and correction. There is also the report made by Dr. Rodgers when the census was taken six years ago, and I want to say that I found these papers arranged in the most systematic and methodical manner. They will be of great use when all the returns are in, and Dr. Rodgers cannot be complimented too highly for the manner in which he kept his reports."

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

An article published in this journal with reference to the McCall immigration bill seems to have been ahead of things as our situation goes. By this we mean that the Advertiser's remarks were, so far as this country is concerned, in advance of the comments of the United States newspapers. It is interesting to see that the line of argument taken up here is the same line of argument taken up there. The absolute impossibility of carrying out the law is plain. The Chicago Chronicle says:

"It is assumed that the steamship companies will take means to find out about the literary attainments of their passengers, for they are required to carry back at their own expense all who fail to pass the prescribed examination. It is also assumed that the companies will either keep on hand competent linguists to examine applicants for passage, or that they will reject all, however worthy, who cannot be examined properly by any member of their respective faculties. And of course it is further assumed that our Government will keep an able and numerous polyglot corps at Ellis Island and at other ports where foreigners enter the country."

By the way, in this country it is interesting to note where the illiterate people come from. It is interesting here because the nationality that heads the list is one that is very prominent here. Of the immigrants into the United States Portugal stands first with 67.35 per cent of illiterates, while Denmark occupies the place of honor with only 49 per cent. We give the table, which is well worth keeping, as it shows the relative educational standard of the countries whose citizens emigrate to the United States:

Nationalities	Percentage of Illiterates
Portugal	67.35
Italy	52.93
Galicia and Bukowina	45.68
Poland	39.82
Hungary	37.60
Russia (proper)	36.42
Other Austria	32.70
Greece	25.18
Roumania	17.75
Belgium	15.22
Turkey in Europe	14.79
Wales	10.43
Bohemia and Moravia	8.98
Spain	8.71
Ireland	7.21
Finland	3.58
France (including Corsica)	3.50
England	3.48
Netherlands	3.38
Scotland	2.83
Germany	2.48
Norway	1.02
Sweden	.74
Switzerland	.60
Denmark	.49

THE "DOCTOR AND THE SPOONS.

At a recent meeting of medicos a members of the profession produced a dozen or so of tea spoons, which he informed the assembled wisdom around him that he had obtained from his patients. Having read the statement so far, visions of precautions that had never flashed across the mind made themselves felt. If medical men, as a profession, take to lifting spoons, why not other things? In future it might be necessary for paterfamilias to say, "My dear! Dr. Bolus is coming up to look after Frederick's throat; you had better hide the silver tea and coffee set and lock the drawer in which you keep the spoons. Keep an eye on the knick-knacks in the drawing room." Or again, "Poor Araminta is desperately sick, won't you call Dr. Bob Sawyer?" "Certainly, Maria Jane," would be the reply of paterfamilias, "but be careful to take those jeweled pins out of the pin cushion and be sure that you lock the jewel casket. Under such circumstances one cannot be too careful."

These were the visions called up by the paragraph in an exchange, but when read further the good medico of the spoons proved not to have been purloining them. He was not showing his nefarious gains to his brother medicos, but he had collected the tea spoons to show that in the dozen he displayed no two were alike in capacity. Some were double and treble the capacity of others, and yet all were genuine tea'spoons.

Whoever the physician was who did this, he showed a true gleam of common sense. Doctors are very particular as to the exact amounts of drugs to be compounded by the druggist, but they leave the patient to take the medicine in any quantity he pleases, according to the size of the spoon. A gentleman comes to the mind of the writer who has in his house four varieties of tea spoons, and varies his spoon according to the unpleasantness of the medicine. As he has, up to the present, invariably recovered from his ailments, he has come to the conclusion that the size of the dose does not very much affect the case, and finally that he probably could get along without any medicine whatever. Anyhow, the slipshod manner in which doses of medicine are given does not increase one's faith in them.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial, but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea, but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. L.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice up to June 30, 1896.

LADIES.

Austin, Mrs.	Ash, Mrs. M.
Auchilles, Mrs. H.	Brown, Mrs. J.
Bodies Miss	Cohrs, Mrs. J.
Cartey, Mrs.	Campbell, Mrs. M.
Christian, Miss	
Clark, Mrs. A.	
Dougherty, Miss N.	Daveen, Mrs. G.
Feeley, Miss I.	Foote, Mrs. M.
Gumper, Mrs. H.	Gilliland, Mrs. T.
Hamilton, Miss F.	Hause, Mrs.
Hamer, Mr. S.	Hent, Mrs. O.
Hickey, Mrs.	
Kinney, Miss M.	Kelly, Mrs.
Leach, Mrs.	Lee, Mrs.
Myhre, Mrs. H.	Meyer, Mrs. F.
Ostrom, Mrs.	
Phillips, Mrs. S.	
Robinson, Mrs. H.	Richard, Mrs. R.
Smith, Mrs. F. (2)	Spencer, Mrs. C.
Stephens, Miss M.	Saylor, Mrs. K.
Scott, Mrs. N.	
Thomas, Mrs. M.	Trulyen, Mrs. T.
Wachmeister, The	
Countess (5)	
Whitney, Mrs. V.	Wright, Mrs. W.
Wisker, Miss A.	Woodward, Miss A.

GENTLEMEN.

Ahrens, R.	Austin, H.
Altaiaar, U.	Aulde, J.
Archib, J.	Avisans, C. W.
Austin, Mr. and Mrs.	Bert, Mr.
Bradford, C. S. (3)	Bird, C. R.
Baker, C.	Braxton, W. D.
Berry, H. H.	Berry, W. D.
Bert, J. W.	Bright, J. K.
Bush, J. R.	Buckley, J. A.
Brooks, T.	Bye, C.
Brownell, E.	Breckenridge, N. B. (4)
Burchardt, C.	Carling, Mr.
Carter, A. T.	Campbell, G. J.
Clarke, G.	Collins, J. F.
Childs, R. C.	Clark, A. (2)
Cavanaugh, G. J.	Duncan, T.
Dole, Dr. F. F.	Dunsmuir, J. J.
Duncan, R.	Davis, T.
Dr. in Cruz, H.	Denny, T.
Domans, M. S.	Edridge, D. (2)
En J. v. Co (4)	Evans, Mr.
Everett, C. H. (2)	Edward, Mr.
Erickson, J.	Finegan, T. (2)
Foster, J. J.	Foster, E. P.
Forrester, F.	Geroke, T.
Goldsmit, J.	Gentner, Dr. J. F. (4)
Gerard, F.	Green, R. (2)
Hansdun, G.	Henderson, R.
Haughes, J. V.	Henrikson, J.
Harris, Esq.	Harvey, J.
Holland, Mr.	Hollander, J.
Hooper, Mr.	Hulchkes, C.
Irvine, L. H.	Ingersoll, Dr. R.
Isteven, A.	Johnson, C.
Johnson, O. B.	Kemper, F.
Karlson, Mr.	Lee, R.
King, J. L.	Larwick, Mr.
Lombard, C.	Ladd, S.
Lyon, M.	Mitchell, E.
Milton, J. H.	Marshall, J.
Matthews, T. H.	McCammon, Mr. (2)
Moore, A.	McDonald, P.
Nilsen, A.	Purdy, C. J.
Poirier	Purdy, J. W.
Phillips, T.	Peters, S.
Pearson, G.	Parker, W. J.
Peterson, Capt.	Pickett, R. A.
Purdy, D.	Purwell, E. C.
Rowie, R.	Ross, A.
Sandwich Isl. Stamp	Smith, J.
Castor, J.	Singer, L.
Shott, E.	Stanley, H.
Shott, T.	Southwick, T. S.
Sodeberg, J.	Swift, H. A.
Swift, Mr.	Smith, O. H.
Spencer, C. J.	Stringer, C. L.
Tanner, C.	Taylor, J. H.
Thompson, I.	
Vaiglander, F.	
Williams, Dr.	Wallace, C.
Walton, J.	Wiggins, A.
Wickander, G.	Wickander, C.
Wilson, J.	Winkelman, L.
Wilson, H. R.	Weed, H. H.
Wicender, F.	Winkler, E. T.

REGISTRY BUSINESS.	
Ratiford, A.	Cravatovsky, Z. Per.
Paynoff, K.	Osse Belata abo Todore
Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."	
JOS. M. OAT.	
Postmaster-General.	
General Postoffice, Honolulu, June 30, 1896.	

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of June, 1896, was 57, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year...	19	From 30 to 40...	5
From 5 to 10...	9	From 40 to 50...	2
From 5 to 10...	1	From 50 to 60...	7
From 10 to 20...	3	From 60 to 70...	1
From 20 to 30...	6	Over 70...	4
MALES...	39	FEMALES...	18
Hawaiians...	36	Great Britain...	1
Chinese...	5	United States...	1
Portuguese...	7	Other nationalities...	2
Japanese...	5		
Total...	57		
Unattended...	14		
Non-residents...	2		

CAUSE OF DEATH.	
Asthma	1
Apoplexy	1
Cholera Infantum.	1
Constitutional	4
Convulsions	3
Coughing of lungs	12
Diarrhoea	2</

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1896.

true of the other islands of the group. Scientifically treated our islands can be made capable of bearing a population far in excess of anything we have yet dreamed of. A vista of assured prosperity is opened out by Dr. Maxwell's paper, which is more than hopeful. It seems assured.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

According to the decorations of the windows of business houses previous to the Fourth, American enthusiasm has taken the precedence of Hawaiian. There is no objection to this our republic followed in the wake of the great American nation. But when the day of the celebration arrives we trust that the business men of Honolulu will not forget that the Hawaiian Republic has a claim on the public demonstration.

An Eastern exchange, referring to the utterances of a Populist candidate on the silver question, says: "He loves the dear people in the abstract, but he does not want any laws that will interfere with his getting back all the money he lends them." How often this same principle is displayed outside the political arena. The love of the dear people in the abstract has been brought out to perfection in the screeds recently published to boom the naturalization schemes.

So one of our contemporaries can't see anything about annexation in the Republican platform. Such a mind couldn't see annexation if the American flag were flying over the country. There never yet lived an antedeluvian that couldn't crawl into some far-away dark corner and howl for the light. Our esteemed contemporary has always looked upon public questions as all gloom and no glee. While it is wandering around in its shroud of gloom, some day it will wake up and find that a Rip Van Winkle sleep has dimmed its political mind.

The Cuban campaign has become so distasteful to the Spanish military officers that a large number have asked to be retired when their turn comes to go to Cuba. One Spanish journal suggests that each discharge of this character bear the significant remark, "Was asked for during war time." Still another journal makes no excuse for the apparent lack of bravery, but simply says: "It is difficult for the army to remain unchanged when all society is corrupt." With a crowd like this to face, the success of the Cuban patriots is only a matter of time and a short time at that. The Spanish fight because they have to. The struggle of the Cubans is for liberty.

Thomas C. Platt, in the opening speech of the Republican campaign, sized up the victory of his party on the following schedule: "The thirty-six votes of New York protest that we shall win. The thirty-two votes of Pennsylvania, the ten of New Jersey, the twenty-three of Ohio, the twenty-four of Illinois, the thirteen of Iowa, the ten of Kansas, the fourteen of Michigan, the nine of Minnesota, the twelve of Wisconsin, the eight of Nebraska, all sure Republican States give assurance that we shall win." Mr. Platt will doubtless realize on his predictions for the Eastern States, but when he goes into the Western States of Kansas and Nebraska he is treading on decidedly doubtful ground.

DR. MAXWELL.

A valuable paper upon the "Water Power of Oahu" is published in another column. It has been prepared with great care by Dr. Maxwell. The figures given are the result of calculations extending over the evening hours of more than two months and have involved intense application.

Dealing with the water power of a whole island is unique. It has never been attempted before. Dr. Maxwell was specially equipped for this investigation. His special knowledge of the physical properties of soils, his careful study of the structure of the strata, his intimate acquaintance with the laws governing evaporation and of the principles of meteorology, all combined to make him the only man on the islands fitted to undertake such an examination.

It will be seen on reading his paper that Dr. Maxwell's methods of study are accurate, painstaking and laborious and that he shows the greatest care in drawing his conclusions. This is no hastily thrown off theory of an inaccurate mind, but the work of a man who has trained his brain to accurate thinking.

But the mere scientific theory would be of little value. It is the practical application of such an examination from an agricultural and industrial standpoint. It is a case of well-applied science to improve the resources of an island. Just as we have found that science must be applied to the cultivation of a sugar plantation, just so Dr. Maxwell proves that the same course should be taken for an island. And what is true of the island of Oahu is

will be received by the Democrats. Whitney of New York sees trouble ahead and withdraws gracefully, and Russell of Massachusetts is in the same category. That there will be bolters in the Democratic convention is not probable, but it is a foregone conclusion that there will be a cold-blooded slaying of party lines at the polls.

ADVERTISER'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY.

(From P. C. Advertiser, July 2d.)

"Thank God Hawaii has now an independent press." With this declaration nailed to the mast head, so to speak, Henry M. Whitney launched the Pacific Commercial Advertiser into the journalistic seas of Hawaii on July 2, 1856. Since that day the Advertiser has passed through many troublesome political billows, but on this the fortieth anniversary the banner of independence still waves.

The Advertiser was first issued as a four-page weekly paper and was brought out as an opposition paper to the Hawaiian Gazette, which was then a weekly owned by the Government, and conducted in the interests of the party then in power. Mr. Whitney came to the islands to conduct a job printing establishment, and with no particular aspirations in the journalistic line. The political conditions, however, called for a representative paper, and Mr. Whitney was equal to the occasion. From 1856 to 1872 he presided over the destinies of the paper and gave the people a strong political organ as well as a good newspaper.

In 1872 Mr. Whitney sold the paper to Messrs. Black and Auld, who continued it as a weekly publication until W. M. Gibson and the Spreckels combination began looking about for a paper to further their schemes. The Advertiser was finally sold to them and was changed to a daily. Under their kind care the journal lost much of the prestige it once held and in 1888 again passed into the hands of Mr. Whitney, who in 1886 had bought the Hawaiian Gazette. About this time the Hawaiian Gazette Company was formed. The Advertiser was continued as a daily, with the Gazette as a weekly edition. Some years later the company began the publication of the Gazette semi-weekly, and this order of affairs obtains up to the present day.

During the forty years' existence of the Advertiser, the heading alone has remained unchanged. The same engraving and the same style of caption type adorned the front page of the Advertiser when the first paper was put on the street in the afternoon of July 2, 1856. The sketch of Honolulu harbor was drawn by Mr. Whitney while seated high up in the cross trees of a clipper ship at anchor in the offing.

Started as a pioneer newspaper, the Advertiser has always kept pace with and in later years been a leader in the progress, both industrial and political, of the country.

Once dividing honors in early history, The Hawaiian Gazette and the Advertiser, which were among the first papers published in the country, are now combined as the leading journals, up-to-date in make-up and typographical appearance, giving the people all the news without bluff or bluster, and holding steadfastly to the independent and sound principles of progress which were first expounded at the birth of the Advertiser.

THE RECIPROCITY IDEA.

The San Francisco Chronicle, in an editorial upon the wine bill passed by the last Legislature, says: "But wines are not the only American wines exported to Hawaii which should find special favor there." This cannot be denied, yet if the policy that is now being pursued by the Chronicle is continued, it will go on record as the peer of natural born "kickers." If this leading journal would turn its attention to annexation, it would have the whole scheme in a nutshell. The Hawaiian Islands are asking the United States for absolute free trade. If this isn't reciprocity, what is it?

The Chronicle says: "Morally speaking, this country (U. S.) is entitled to all the Hawaiian trade. The islands get their wealth from us and their general protection from rapacious foreign powers." The first statement we readily acquiesce in, nor is there any particular objection to the last, insofar as it concerns Hawaiian wealth. But as concerns the "general protection," the Chronicle itself knows too well how general that protection has been

during the past few years. President Cleveland has declared Hawaii an intensely independent nation, and as such it must legislate carefully and slowly.

Even the same bill came near giving some of our people heart disease for fear of what might drop in on the country from Japan. Although the Legislature might have passed a general tariff law, that would have been attended with more favorable results than the "pick up," picayune scheme that was followed, at the same time the complete reciprocity for which the Chronicle clamors can only be accomplished under definite—not "general"—protection from the United States or, best of all, by annexation. When there has been any display of lack of friendship on the part of this country, then and not till then, the San Francisco journal will have cause to raise objections. So far the lack-of-friendship boot has been on the leg of the United States rather than Hawaii.

"TIPS."

Mr. Howells has, in Harper's Weekly, been very much exercised over the "tip" question. Indeed, he grows quite eloquent over it. He says: "It is the practice of beggary without the beggar's excuse of destitution, and in the give it is the encouragement of the very worst form of beggary." Mr. Howells thinks the West not so sophisticated as the East in such matters. With regard to the West, Mr. Howells is distinctly wrong; it is just as sophisticated as the East and the tip in the West is more liberal than in the East, as a rule.

To get rid of the tip seems impossible. Theoretically every one should be treated alike, but practically when all the work is done there is always time over for the steward or the railway guard or what not to do extra jobs, and why should he not be paid for them? Mr. Howells contracts with Harper Bros. to supply them with a novel, but that doesn't prevent him doing a bit of criticism for the World, or short story for some other magazine, for which he gets his "tip." Supposing his novel is wonderfully successful, and Mr. Howells' publishers, opening their hearts and their purse strings, present that author with a cheque over and above what had been agreed upon. Such things have happened. What is that but a "tip" for Mr. Howells' good work? It seems quite as just that a good steward or porter should get a "tip" for his good work.

BY AUTHORITY.

Assessors' Notice.

TO THE INHABITANTS AND OTHER PERSONS LIABLE TO PAY TAXES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

The Assessors of the Hawaiian Islands hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the FIRST TO THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, inclusive, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), and on SATURDAYS until 12 noon, and all persons liable to be taxed in said Hawaiian Islands, either in their own right or as Guardian, Administrator, Executor, Trustee or otherwise, are required by law to bring in to the Assessors, within the time above specified, true lists of all their polls and estates, both real and personal.

Your attention is called to the following regulations of the Minister of Finance for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes for the Hawaiian Islands:

No. 1—Value of land to be separate from value of buildings and improvements.

No. 2—In making a return, state the street and number of lots in town, or lots in the country shall be described by noting the name of the ill or Ahupua in which they are situated, and the number of the Land Commission Award and Royal Patent under which the land is held and the area. Also, state if any property has been sold during the year, to whom and for what price.

No. 3—Returns of Personal Property are to be as of your books of July 1, 1896.

No. 4—Under Leasehold Interests a Schedule must be given of all leases, their term, rental and unexpired term.

No. 5—Growing Crops of all kinds, not specified above, are taxable.

No. 6—All Schedules attached to this return are a part thereof, and must be filled out as follows:

Schedule A—Entitled "Growing Crop of Cane." Requires the following particulars: No. of Acres, Description, Value per Acre, and Estimated Yield in tons of Sugar of Crop Cane.

Schedule B—Entitled "Lands Leased," requires particulars as per rule No. 4.

Schedule C—Entitled "Lands held in Fee Simple," requires particulars as per rule No. 2. Also state if the land is Forest, Cane or Pasture.

Schedule D—Entitled "Cattle List," requires number and value of working and herd cattle, milch cows and bulls, native or imported.

Schedule E—Entitled "Information Required in Estimating Aggregate Value of Business Enterprise for Profit, required by Section 68, Session Laws 1896," statement of past year's business. Amount gross receipts. Total actual running expenses. Amount net profits. Number of tons of crop if a sugar, coffee or rice plantation. Sales of corporation stock. Name of vendor, name of vendee, number of shares, price paid, number tons, estimated crop for the succeeding year. Estimated aggregate value of business enterprise.

No. 7—Consignment of property wherever from, in or out of bond, are to be taxed here.

No. 8—Personal taxes shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the Hawaiian Islands between the ages of seventeen and sixty years, unless exempted by law.

JONATHAN SHAW.

Assessor for Oahu.

C. H. DICKEY.

Assessor for Maui.

H. C. AUSTIN.

Assessor for Hawaii.

J. K. FARLEY.

Assessor for Kauai.

Approved by

S. M. DAMON.

Minister of Finance.

1772-3t

The Minister of Finance approves of the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1896:

OAHU.

Honolulu.....William H. Wright
Honolulu.....

..Alex. D. Thompson, Second Deputy

Ewa and Waianae...Frank K. Archer

Waialua.....A. S. Mahanu

Koolauoa.....William K. Rathburn

Koolaupoko No. 1.....William Henry

Koolaupoko No. 2.....Henry C. Adams

MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.....

.....G. S. Dunn

Waiuku.....William T. Robinson

Makawao.....W. O. Aiken

Hana.....A. Gross

HAWAII.

Hilo and North Hilo...N. S. Willford

Hamakua.....William Horner

South Kohala...Wilmot Vredenburg

North Kohala.....Eben P. Low

North Kona.....J. Kaelemaule

South Kona.....H. John Ahu

Kau.....William P. Fennel

Puna.....Henry J. Lyman

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau.....E. Olmsted

Koloa.....Henry Blake

Libue.....J. B. Hanakai

Kawaiau.....S. Kaiu

Hanalei.....W. E. Deverill

S. M. DAMON.

Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, June 29, 1896.

1772-3t

The above are good agricultural lands, from a mile to a mile and a half from the Kailua landing.

Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed Antonio Nobrega Poundmaster for the above Government Pound.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 24, 1896.

1771-36.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described in the schedule hereto will be open for application on or after July 7th next under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for homestead leases.

Schedule.

Ten lots in Haleohi, North Kona, Hawaii, containing about eight acres each.

These lots are near the upper Government road, and distant about $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Kailua landing.

All applications for the said lots must be made in person by the applicant, at the office of the sub-agent, in Kailua, North Kona, where plans of the land may be seen and further particulars obtained. Information may also be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

The office of the sub-agent at Kailua will be open to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 7, 1896.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

1767-td

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On Monday, July 6, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Postoffice, (J. Kaelemaule's store), Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii, will be sold at Public Auction, two lots of Government land in Waialua, N. Kona, as follows:

Lot No. 2 of Public Land, Map of Waialua, containing total area of 43 8-10 acres. The Government reserves the right to a strip fifteen feet wide from the Kailua road to Lot No. 3, if the same is required as right of way to last-named lot, the area of such strip being 1 8-10 acres.

Upset price of Lot 2, \$500.

Lot No. 3 of Public Land Map, Waialua, extending from Lot 2 to upper Government Road.

Area, 40 acres.

GENERAL DIMOND

LAID AT REST.

Civic and Military Parade at Funeral.

FLORAL DECORATIONS SUPERB.

Honors to the Distinguished Citizen. General Warfield in Procession. Salutes Fired at Fort Point—Very Large Crowd Attend the Services.

The funeral of the late Major-General William H. Dimond took place in San Francisco on June 24th from the First Presbyterian Church, the remains being escorted and laid at rest with the pomp due his rank in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

As early as noon Van Ness avenue from California to Clay streets was crowded with people, and it was almost a physical impossibility for any more people to gain admission to the church after the body arrived.

The chance was hidden from view by floral tributes. The general's staff sent a pillar of sweet peas over two feet in height. The Third Brigade, N.G.C., sent an immense shield of vari-colored pinks. George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., sent a broken wheel of lilies and roses. The private offerings required three wagons to convey them to the grave.

The weighty metallic casket, draped with the American flag, was carried into church by six stalwart sergeants of the Third Brigade. Preceding it were Rev. Dr. McKenzie and Rev. E. H. Jenks, assistant pastor of the church.

The honorary pall-bearers representing military, social, civic and other organizations in which deceased was most prominent, were as follows: Major-General Walter Turnbull, retired officers of N. G. C.; Brigadier-General M. W. Muller, commanding division; Colonel F. S. Chadbourn, Governor's staff; Colonel A. E. Castle, division staff; Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Peppy, division staff; Major Hansen, Second Brigade staff; T. H. Goodman, G. A. R.; C. Wilson, Colonel W. Edwards, Golden Gate Commander, Knights Templar; A. Cheseborough, United States Judge Morrow, H. G. Platt, W. F. Good; Acting Major C. L. Taylor, H. T. Scott; Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Hopkins, F. W. Zelle, C. R. Bishop, Ignatz Steinhardt, W. W. Montague, Board of Trade; Colonel A. D. Cutler, George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; E. F. Deiger, Occidental Lodge, F. and A. M., and J. Nield, A. O. U. W.

The immediate mourners, Mrs. Jarboe and Mrs. J. Tobin, both daughters of the deceased, his two sons, Harry and Edward, and his son-in-law, Joseph Tobin, followed the casket.

After prayers by Rev. Dr. McKenzie, who officiated, and the regular services that reverend gentleman said:

"Words of eulogy can be fittingly spoken on an occasion like this, but a request is made that they be not prolonged, rather that they be short and few. While we all know that on an occasion like this there is a certain right of the public community to invade the privacy of the domestic home, I will accede to the request in so much as a brief eulogy is concerned."

"It is not always words that express the most. There is more than words can express as a eulogy over the remains of our departed friend in the presence here today of the business men and leaders in every honorable path of life. The body of citizens, leaving their places of business at midday to pay their respects to the deceased, by their silence and sorrow eulogize the dead more than they could in words."

At the conclusion of the church services the funeral cortege left the church and was preceded down Van Ness avenue to the cemetery by the Third Brigade Band playing Chopin's Marche Funèbre. The entire brigade followed. Then came Colonel Burns at the head of the Veteran Guards, G. A. R. Corps of muffled drums slowly rolled the sorrowful music at the head of the Naval Battalion. Captain Douglass headed the Veteran Firemen.

The casket, draped with the American flag, rested on the truck of a gun carriage hauled by six horses.

General Dimond's unmounted steed, draped in black, followed the remains of his late master. Further back came the private carriages reaching far in the rear.

At the end of Bush street General Warfield ordered the military to form in line. Captain J. Cunningham's Company K, the special escort, fired three volleys as the casket was lowered into the grave.

During the obsequies the soldiers at Fort Point fired a salute of thirteen guns intervals of ten seconds.

BANANAS AS FOOD.

William C. Ussery, M. D., of St. Louis, says that the best food for those suffering from typhoid fever is the banana. In this disease, he explains, the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged. Eventually it begins sloughing away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers. At these places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin. A solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines, and dire results will follow. Therefore solid

foods or foods containing a large quantity of nutritious substances are dangerous and are to be avoided. The banana, although it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does 95 per cent of nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate these sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed, and gives the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.

NAT GOODWIN, ACTOR.

Was a Passenger on Alameda. Seeing the Sights.

Nat C. Goodwin, who is perhaps the greatest comedian in the United States, next to Joseph Jefferson, was a passenger on the Alameda, en route to the Colonies, where, with his company of twenty people, he will give performances.

Mr. Goodwin's success in the United States has been phenomenal, and he goes to the antipodes for another world to conquer. It is to be regretted that arrangements could not have been made for a performance here, but Mr. Goodwin preferred to see the sights. It is possible the company will return to the United States via Honolulu, in which case the company will act.

In Mr. Goodwin's company is Miss Emily Melville, the well known singer. This was a surprise to many of her friends, as Miss Melville's triumphs and work heretofore have been in opera. She has, however, always best liked and been most successful in those operatic characters which were good acting parts. Miss Melville made her debut as an amateur in "Pinafore." She stepped into the professional ranks in the same opera. Afterward she took the place of Clara Louise Kellogg and sang in "Madame Favart," "The Royal Midday" and other operas.

About thirteen years ago she went to Australia, and since then has been in nearly all parts of the world. She was for some time in South Africa and established an academy in Johannesburg. She returned to California last September, arriving there from London after a continental operatic tour.

MR. PANGBORN'S RECORD

Helped to Nominate Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

One of the Men to Form the Republican Party—Has Made Addresses for Years.

The public attending the literary exercises at Independence Park on Saturday will have an opportunity to listen to a speech by one of the organizers of the Republican party, Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City. Besides this he was one of the men whose vote was cast in the convention for the immortal Lincoln in 1860. Mr. Pangborn has been making speeches on Fourth of July celebrations for more than twenty years, but he has never found it necessary to introduce politics into his subject. When it is known that he was one of the men who nominated President Lincoln, the interest in his records will be increased.

In appearance Mr. Pangborn is a triple below the average in height and closely resembles Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun. He is the President and Manager of the Jersey City Printing Works, a Company that does the third largest business in the United States, turning out a half million sheets a day and employing three hundred men.

Last January, after forty-five years as editor, Mr. Pangborn sold his interest in the Jersey City Times and put all of his energies to his printing works. A few months ago, with his wife, he decided to go through the West and visit Hawaii. The invitation to address the people tomorrow was as unexpected as it was pleasant to him and those who know the distinguished gentleman as a writer and speaker. His remarks generally are a combination of good sound sense with a little humor thrown in. The committee was fortunate in securing the gentleman on the occasion of the celebration of the independence of the country.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

To commemorate her birthday Miss Mae Weir gave a reception to about thirty of her friends at the Myrtle Boat House on Monday evening. There was elegant music for the occasion, and the boathouse was brilliantly illuminated. The dance program contained fourteen numbers and several extras.

About 10 o'clock there was a bountiful supply of good things served the guests, and the dance continued.

The following ladies and gentlemen did honor to the young lady:

Mrs. A. K. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mrs. James Devlin, Mrs. Gertz, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Scott, Mrs. William A. McKay (Maui), Mrs. Giles, Misses Nicholson, Gurney (2), King (2), Lily Love, McLain, Hattie McGuire, Maggie McCorriston, Giles, Messrs. H. Z. Austin, Love, Geo. Angus, Hapai, J. Jones, W. Wall, D. Dowsett, H. Giles, McChesney, A. Jones, Fred Angus, Von Ham, E. E. Mossman, A. C. Wall, Liveasey and Leonard.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Henson Smith & Co., Agents for H. L.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

in all the great Hotels, the leading

Inns and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream

Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

THEACHERS MEETING.

The Tonic Sol Fa at Lihue Meets
With Success.Some Good Results of Earnest Teach-
ing—Violin Playing That
Was Appreciated.

LIHUE (Kauai), June 30.—On Saturday evening, the 20th, there was held at the Lihue Native Church a most enjoyable concert, the object of the entertainment being to show the parents of the school children and other visitors what could be done by the use of the Tonic Sol Fa system.

The chief promoter of the concert was J. B. Alexander, the efficient principle of the Lihue Government School, who was ably assisted by Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Lindemann.

The best feature of interest was the really remarkable part singing of the school children, who rendered some of the most difficult songs in a very pleasing manner. The parts throughout were well sustained and everyone was astonished at the well modulated voices, which seemed to be under the perfect control of Mr. Alexander, who acted as conductor throughout the concert.

Mention must not be omitted of the brilliant violin playing of Mr. Constable, whose performance was a treat and a revelation to most of the audience. By special request, Mr. Constable was kind enough to give the audience another treat in the second part, which was much appreciated.

The financial results of the concert were very satisfactory, and with the amount collected it is intended to start the nucleus of a school library.

Mr. Alexander is to be most heartily congratulated on the success of his undertaking. Following is the program:

Part I.
Piano Duet—March Schubert
Mrs. Lindemann and Mrs. Alexander
Anthem—Lord for Thy Tender Mercies' Sake Farrant
Solo—Robin Adair Madrigal—Since First I Saw Ford
Lihue School Choir.
Vocal Trio—Breathe Soft, Ye Winds Paxton
Mrs. Lindemann, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Alexander
Violin Solo—Hungarian Dance Mr. Constable
Part Song—Hunter's Farewell Mendelssohn
Solo—Last Rose of Summer Lihue School Choir.Part II.
Piano Duet—Scene from Pastoral Symphony Beethoven
Mrs. Lindemann and Mrs. Alexander
Part Song—When for Me, J. S. Curwen
Solo—The Two Flowers Mendelssohn
Part Song—Departure Mendelssohn
Lihue School Choir.
Quartette—Spring Song Piniuti
Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Lindemann, Mr. De Lucy, Mr. Alexander
Piano Solo—Concerto Weber
Mrs. Lindemann
Part Song—Blue Bells of Scotland Lihue School Choir.
Vocal Solo—Fair Is My Love Hatton
Mr. Alexander
Chorus—Hallelujah (Messiah) Handel
Lihue School Choir.

TROVATORE OR BUST.

Mrs. Montague Turner Denies That
the Opera is Withdrawn.

In the Star yesterday there appeared an item to the effect that Mrs. Turner had decided to abandon her intention to produce "Il Trovatore" at the opening of the Opera House. The statement is without foundation.

Mrs. Turner stated last night that the item was published without any authority from her, and that instead of the opera being abandoned the members of the company are working very hard every day under her direction. The opera will be produced in September.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Captain Cook Fined \$100 and Costs
for Selling Spirituous Liquor.

Chang Chun Sing plead guilty to the charge of publishing and putting into circulation a certain newspaper containing obscene descriptions. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$125 and costs.

In the case of Chang Chun, Chun Moon and Che Yat Kai, for failing to register with the Minister of the In-

terior, a nolle prosequi was entered and defendants discharged.

"Captain" Cook, formerly of the mounted patrol, was found guilty of selling spirituous liquors without a license, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

H. G. Trobber was found guilty of violating Section 42a of Act 36, P. G. Laws, relating to drinking of spirituous liquors. Sentence suspended.

VISIT TO WAIANAE.

Party of Tourists Visit the Plan-
tations on O. R. & L. Co.'s Line.

As guests of B. F. Dillingham on a jaunt to Waianae yesterday Dr. and Mrs. Rouse, Dr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Dr. and Mrs. Kellogg and daughter, Hugo A. Fisher, Mr. Covell, Dr. Emerson and wife, Henry C. White, Rud Horn, E. Mott-Smith, Mrs. W. F. Frear, Miss Any Paty and B. F. Dillingham left on a special train yesterday for Waianae.

Arriving at the station they were met by Judge Widemann, who conducted them to every place of interest on the plantation, visiting the mill, the fields and the extensive pumping plant. On returning to the station a bountiful dinner was had and afterwards Judge Widemann provided carriages and the guests were driven to places of interest where the plantation railway did not go.

Afterward the guests went by special train to Ewa and visited the mill there. Later a visit to the peninsular was made, and when the vast improvements had been examined the party returned to town. A delicious cold lunch was served in Mr. Dillingham's private car.

The appeal of the Hawaiian Tramway Company against the decision of the lower court in the suit brought by S. M. Ballou was heard by the Supreme Court yesterday.

MARINE TROUBLES.

Captain L. Anderson of the Oceania
Vance Asked for His Resignation.New Master Arrived by the Alameda
Yesterday and Will Assume
Command Immediately.

There have been some very queer goings on aboard the American schooner Oceania Vance, which arrived recently from Newcastle, and the result of the whole matter is that Captain Anderson is now looking for a job on another vessel, and Captain Dart, who arrived from San Francisco by the Alameda yesterday, has been put in possession of all the ship's papers and will assume control immediately.

The primary cause for relieving Captain Anderson of command of the Oceania Vance was some trouble in regard to coal, and the secondary cause that he brought certain women to this port from Newcastle. Wilder & Co., who are agents for the schooner, have considered the matter well and are sure that the course they are pursuing is a good one.

It was learned that orders had come from the captain yesterday that the first officer should sever his connection with the vessel. The agent sent word to the first officer that he finish up the day's work. It is very probable that he will continue in his present position. Captain Dart, the new master, went aboard the schooner yesterday and had a good look at her.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Hawaiian—E. Ermeler, Berlin, Germany; Fred H. Hayselden, Lania; Robert Halstead, Walalua; J. B. Trevi and wife, Cincinnati; R. S. Whitney and wife, Boston; Wilmot Grant Pierce and wife, St. Paul; N. Schultz, Honolulu; Mrs. R. Halstead, Waialua.

Arlington—J. H. Burkett, Koloa; C. W. Backeberg, Paiauilo; Geo. W. McLennan, Paiauilo; Wm. Stoddart, Maui; A. N. Hayselden, Lahaina; A. Bruce, Lihue, Kauai.

IN CUSTOM HOUSE CIRCLES.

Beginning with today H. Zerbe, who has been a most efficient inspector in the Customs Department, will commence his duties as assistant appraiser, which is a promotion that all his friends will be glad to hear of. In consequence, Inspector John Kalberg, A. Schmedon and Elvin will go one step further up the ladder. W. Friel and W. Needham have been appointed guards.

PACIFIC COAST ARRIVALS.

The following vessels have arrived at Pacific coast ports from ports on the Hawaiian Islands: June 20—O. & O. S. City of Rio de Janeiro, Ward, 8 days and 26 minutes from Honolulu. June 22—Am. bk Mohican, Saunders, 28 days from Honolulu. June 23—Haw. strm. Kahului, Tyson, 13 days from Kahului, and Am. Sch. Muriel, Carlsen, 26 days from Honolulu. June 24—Am. brig Con- fessor, Fris, 26 days from Mahukona.

In the Police Court yesterday morning Manual Perry withdrew his plea of not guilty and plead guilty to the charge of unlawful possession of opium and was fined \$250 and costs.

CHANGES AMONG
GOVERNMENT MEN.John Cassidy Made Superintend-
ent of Electric Lights.

FRED WATERHOUSE IN BUSINESS.

Retires From Government Service.
Partner in Large Firm—Mr. Cas-
sidy's Long Service With Telephone
Companies—Has Studied Electricity.

Changes unexpected by the public took place in the Government Electric Light management and Mutual Telephone Company yesterday. Fred Waterhouse resigned his position at the station and is succeeded by John Cassidy, who for years has been at the head of the telephone business in Honolulu.

The position is not a new one to Mr. Cassidy, as he filled it acceptably for several years prior to the economical streak of the Legislature, which reduced the salary and put a clause in the appropriation item providing that the person should devote his entire time to the performance of the duties. When the bill was signed Mr. Cassidy promptly tendered his resignation and Fred Waterhouse was appointed to the position. Since then Mr. Cassidy has devoted all of his time to the Mutual Telephone Co.

Mr. Waterhouse takes a position as a member of the firm of J. T. Waterhouse, with his brothers John, Ernest and George.

Mr. Cassidy has been in the telephone business here almost since it started. He was Superintendent of the old Bell Company during its existence, and when the consolidation with the Mutual Company took place he was made manager and has conducted the business satisfactorily.

He resigns a good paying position for one with less salary, for the reason that he is more deeply interested in the study of electric lighting and with but that on his mind and to occupy his time he proposes to give Honolulu the best system of arc lighting possible. Unless there should be objections from the Government it is probable he will have the lights burn a greater number of nights in the month than has been the custom. Complaints have been frequent regarding the lights being put out on supposedly moonlight nights, but when the clouds effectively obscured the moon. Whenever it is possible in the future he will have the lights burn on moonlight nights when the clouds are thick.

A meeting of the directors of the telephone company will be held today if Mr. Irwin is in the city, and a successor to Mr. Cassidy will be appointed.

GIVE US A LAMP.

So Say the People Engaged at the
Boat Landing.

WATER POWER OF ISLAND OF OAHU.

Prof. Maxwell Gives Some Valuable Information.

POSSIBLE SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Can be Increased Three Fold—Scientific Study of Terrestrial Conditions. Water Running to Waste—Opportunity for Development, Etc.

Usually the term "water-power" is used to express the mechanical equivalent and value of a body or flow of water for industrial uses. There are situations, however, where natural conditions, and among these specially the character of the geological structure of the underground, prevent a regular surface flow by streams, even where the rainfall is ample, and in such cases—a notable one obtaining on this island—a value for the power-equivalent of the rainfall may be sought in directions of a non-mechanical character.

To approximate the available value of the water-power of a given area it is necessary first to estimate the volume of the natural rainfall, and then to follow its several modes of discharge and waste.

After a careful examination of rainfall data, comparing the relative precipitations over the several areas of different altitude, we are induced to place the average rainfall of Oahu at 70 inches. The data available, however, are very inadequate for anything more than a distant approximation to the actual, and we are, in certain localities, having gauges placed at all altitudes, and of such a form that the rainfall will need to be measured only once a month, in order to secure actual data. For the purpose of the following considerations we shall base our calculations upon an annual rainfall of 60 inches, which certainly keeps within the actual precipitation.

The surface area of Oahu is estimated by measurement at 600 square miles, which is equal to 2,408,693,760,000 square inches. Upon this area an annual rainfall of 60 inches would give 144,521,625,600,000 cubic inches of rain. If this latter sum be resolved into gallons we obtain the total of 625,634,742,857 gallons, which sum will be taken as a basis of the following considerations.

Having reached some approximation to the volume of annual rainfall upon Oahu, we may proceed to consider the amounts of water which escape by the several modes of discharge and waste. The three chief modes by which rainfall is discharged from the surface where it falls are: (1) Surface drainage by ditches and streams. (2) Surface evaporation, direct and through vegetation. (3) Percolation through soil and rock strata, and discharge by springs at lower altitudes.

It is at once apparent that the amounts of water which shall be discharged in these several ways must be extremely various, and are controlled by such factors as the level or hilly surface of the land; the porous or close texture of the surface and under soil; the temperature of the air; and the violent or steady rate of precipitation of the rain. There are localities where the rainfall is so small that neither surface nor underground drainage occur; the whole of the precipitation being returned to the air by direct evaporation or the transpiration of plants. Again, there are localities where the surface and under strata are so open that surface drainage is equally as impossible, the whole of a large rainfall passing into the soil and, in part, being returned to the air by direct evaporation or the transpiration of plants. In these localities the rainfall is about 150 inches per annum; yet there is not one running stream, the whole of that immense body of water being discharged into the sea through underground drainage, except what is returned to the air by the cane, trees, etc. On the other hand, there are land surfaces so impervious and close that, where the slope is great and the rain comes in gluts, the greater portion of the water goes directly to streams or the sea by surface drainage.

In the light of these general considerations we may now look at the island of Oahu. First, there are the low lands which reach from the sea gradually up to the forest-bearing altitudes. Their bareness, relative to the forest altitudes, is a result of a much smaller rainfall. Only trees, like the algaroba, which subsist with very little water, thrive on these lower levels. Continued rain measurements tell us that the actual rainfall is comparatively small. The surface drainage from these lands, even under heavy rains, is but small compared with the whole if we except the surfaces of the city and roads. On the other hand, the return of moisture to the air by direct evaporation from these low lands is vast. It is true there are few trees to aid the evaporation, but there are high temperature and almost constant and uninterrupted solar light and heat acting upon the moisture of the soil. Moreover, experiments that have been conducted in the Hawaiian Experiment Station laboratory, bearing upon the moisture absorptive properties of different soils, furnish cause for belief that little of the rainfall can pass through to the under-strata, most of it being absorbed by the surface soil and returned to the air. These experiments have shown that the lands, baked by the sun, give up almost all their moisture.

Again, the same experiments have shown that the sun-dried soil will absorb 50 per cent of its own weight of

water. This means that an acre of soil, to a depth of 6 feet, will absorb 12,000 tons of rain water, which it will gradually return to the air by direct evaporation. If a crop of cane is growing upon the land, as at Ewa, then the moisture is pumped out of the soil quickly, and even at the end of two or three weeks the water left in the ground is not enough to keep the cane in growth. Ewa has to pump up the under-water brought from the mountains by strata drainage to keep the crop going. At the same time it is observed that the underground of the lower lands is abundantly porous to take down all water that is not absorbed by the surface soil. Many examples of this are seen on the windward side of the island, and notably at Waimanalo, where in many places the streams coming down the rock sides, as soon as they touch the land, disappear without any surface flow. Where a great number of cascades converge to one low point, a stream is formed.

All these considerations, however, tell us that we must go to the mountains, not only to estimate the rainfall, but also to form any approximate ideas of what becomes of it. The average of a number of rain gauges gives the rainfall near the sea level at about 35 inches. Readings that have been made for 18 years at a level of 900 feet, and 2½ miles up, show an annual rainfall of 116 inches. The rainfall, for the same level, differs, however, with the locality. Nuuanu Valley has a greater rainfall at 1,000 feet than is found in other places. These facts have to be borne in mind in the effort to approximate averages. Nevertheless, as a rule, the rainfall rises with the altitude, and at highest levels it, of a necessity (explained by several considerations), reaches more than double the average for the Island. Then there is to be considered the extent in length, as well as in breadth, of the windward altitudes of the Island, not to mention the Waianae elevations; from Makapuu Point to the drop of the mountain range at Kahuku the length is about twice that of the plain from Pearl City to Waialua.

That the great body of the rain falls upon the mountains, is a question that does not need discussion, and we may consider what becomes of the water? Here are to be chiefly kept in view the conditions which control evaporation, and transpiration of water by plants; because the great body of moisture not given back to the air must chiefly find its way by strata drainage to lower levels, the surface discharge being only a small part of that total, which is shown by the fact that it is only after occasional great rains that the most of the streams flow, whilst rain falls upon the mountains a majority of days in the year.

Evaporation and transpiration of water by trees and plants, are chiefly controlled by light, temperature, and the humidity of the air. Deherain has shown that transpiration is ten times greater in full sunlight than in darkness, and during dull, cloudy days without rain and with the same air temperature, the transpiration is one-half less than under the action of direct solar rays. The zone of high rainfall on the mountains has a lower temperature, the latter decreasing with the increase of altitude, the low temperature is the first cause of precipitation. The lower temperature not only causes the precipitation of rain, it also causes a veil of clouds, which is never quite absent, and during the greater part of most days in the year, overspreads the rain zone, thus reducing the possible transpiration by a vast measure.

This cloudiness indicates a high humidity of the air, and concerning the action of humidity on transpiration we have absolute data: Risler found that plants growing in soil containing only 10 per cent of water, with an air temperature of 80 degrees, wilted down directly when the humidity in the air was only 55 degrees. But with a humidity of 79 degrees the plants stood up fresh, showing that the greater moisture in the air stopped largely the loss of water from the plants. Evaporation is proportional to the temperature and the humidity of the air. Then, with the lower temperature of the mountain altitude and the air so super-saturated with moisture that it is most frequently raining, it is seen that during a great part of the time the condensation of the underground discharge seeks the sea around Pearl Harbor.

According to the showing that has been arrived at it is seen that, in round numbers, some 200,000,000,000 gallons of water are leaving the island without rendering service. How can the power-equivalent of this water be estimated?

In the first place, one-fourth of the total amount may be taken off as the portion of discharge from and including Nuuanu avenue to Makapuu Point, and this may be set apart to meet the most exorbitant demands that the future expansion of the city, with its coming sewerage system, and extensive garden cultures, can make. This amount is not only more than can be required; it is, we believe, more than the actual discharge of that region.

Another one-fourth is deducted to cover the unmeasured wastes occurring along the windward and around the Kahuku sides of the island. The Waianae and Kawaihoa streams and springs, which yield a large volume, are included in the total of measured waters.

Some small portion of these wastes are conducted over rice fields, but rice, it may be said in passing, is a crop that makes a small actual use of the water given to it, as it wastes by seepage, and this seepage, moreover, is a most threatening foe to public health of a city, as it gradually fills up land depressions and forms permanent swamps. We have then 100,000,000,000 gallons of water remaining which is discharging into the sea, probably three-fourths around Pearl Harbor, and one-fourth of it in the vicinity of Waialua. The question is repeated, "How can we express the power-equivalent of this huge balance of wasting water?" The great plantation at Ewa suggests one mode of expression. If we allow 5,000,000 gallons of water (this volume is equal to a flow of one cubic foot per second to about fifty acres, and is based on actual irrigation work) to one acre of cane, then the total volume is capable of irrigating 20,000 acres. At five tons of sugar per acre, this area is equal to 100,000 tons of sugar. But as the cane requires one and one-half years to mature, the power-equivalent is reduced to 75,000 tons. But setting aside all niceness of calculation, and allowing for all future demands of the city, of small cultures, etc., there appears to be a water-power going to waste annually upon this island, which may be represented safely by 50,000 tons of sugar. And there are available lands which are capable of putting into service this vast waste of water energy.

One observation made as a result of this investigation, whose showings may be far from the actual, is the apparent fitness of the water supply to the area of cultivatable lands. It appears that there is an abundance, ample for every sanitary need and expansion of the city, for the increase of small industries and for raising the sugar production of Oahu to, speaking safely, three times its present proportion.

WALTER MAXWELL,
Director Hawaiian Experiment Station.

conclusion that the greater part of the water falling within the zone of highest precipitation enters the underground and is discharged at levels near and under the sea level.

Then, by means of such considerations as have been stated, viz., that whilst the lower lands have a small rainfall, a small amount of which is lost by surface drainage, a smaller amount of it by underground percolation, the vastly greater part returning directly to the air, and the mountain lands receiving the greatest body of the total rainfall, of which probably less than one-half escapes by surface drainage and evaporation, the remainder sinking to the underground, we have been led to venture an account of the discharge and waste of the water falling upon Oahu, excluding details of calculations, as follows:

Means. No. of Gallons.
Surface Drainage 10
p. c. to 20 p. c. 15 p. c. 98,855,211,428
Evaporation 40 p. c.
c. to 50 p. c. 45 p. c. 382,855,634,385
Underground flow 35 p. c. to 45 p. c. 40 p. c. 249,243,897,144
Total Rainfall..... 625,634,742,857

The greatest interest attaches to the underground discharge. How much of it can be approximately accounted for? A given volume can be fairly closely approximated as the output of the artesian well system in use; and a further volume more accurately estimated by actual "cubic-second" measurements that have been made of certain springs and streams (nothing is better calculated to show the utter uselessness of casual observation than the comparison of the amount of water discharged even by a big stream with the total rainfall).

Total underground flow..... 249,243,897,144
(1) Estimated output of 200 wells..... 48,800,000,000
(2) Measurement of springs..... 49,432,680,000 85,931,680,000
Balance..... 163,312,177,444

All of the water from the measured springs is flowing into the sea. It includes waters used for mechanical purposes (rice mills, etc.), but not any waste from rice fields or the kind. Although only 85,932,680,000 gallons are actually accounted for, there is a further large discharge taking place under our eyes, from rice fields, banana plantations, and unmeasured visible springs. We are persuaded, however, that a great body of the underground discharge occurs further out, and under the sea level, either through the coral in shallow water, or, forced by the pressure of the mountain head, out beyond the reef. The locality of Pearl Harbor affords ample illustration of this.

Although the underground discharge is visibly occurring in localities distant from each other, the topography of the two chief surface water sheds indicates the direction of main discharge, the surface of the lands showing what were the directions of the lava flows and the consequent strata structure of the underground. The great watershed converges to Pearl Harbor. The next important one includes the shorter dip of the lands, formed from the great range, towards Waialua, supplemented by the Waianae altitudes, but it is apparent that the great body of the underground discharge seeks the sea around Pearl Harbor.

According to the showing that has been arrived at it is seen that, in round numbers, some 200,000,000,000 gallons of water are leaving the island without rendering service. How can the power-equivalent of this water be estimated?

In the first place, one-fourth of the total amount may be taken off as the portion of discharge from and including Nuuanu avenue to Makapuu Point, and this may be set apart to meet the most exorbitant demands that the future expansion of the city, with its coming sewerage system, and extensive garden cultures, can make. This amount is not only more than can be required; it is, we believe, more than the actual discharge of that region.

Another one-fourth is deducted to cover the unmeasured wastes occurring along the windward and around the Kahuku sides of the island. The Waianae and Kawaihoa streams and springs, which yield a large volume, are included in the total of measured waters.

Some small portion of these wastes are conducted over rice fields, but rice, it may be said in passing, is a crop that makes a small actual use of the water given to it, as it wastes by seepage, and this seepage, moreover, is a most threatening foe to public health of a city, as it gradually fills up land depressions and forms permanent swamps. We have then 100,000,000,000 gallons of water remaining which is discharging into the sea, probably three-fourths around Pearl Harbor, and one-fourth of it in the vicinity of Waialua. The question is repeated, "How can we express the power-equivalent of this huge balance of wasting water?" The great plantation at Ewa suggests one mode of expression. If we allow 5,000,000 gallons of water (this volume is equal to a flow of one cubic foot per second to about fifty acres, and is based on actual irrigation work) to one acre of cane, then the total volume is capable of irrigating 20,000 acres. At five tons of sugar per acre, this area is equal to 100,000 tons of sugar. But as the cane requires one and one-half years to mature, the power-equivalent is reduced to 75,000 tons. But setting aside all niceness of calculation, and allowing for all future demands of the city, of small cultures, etc., there appears to be a water-power going to waste annually upon this island, which may be represented safely by 50,000 tons of sugar. And there are available lands which are capable of putting into service this vast waste of water energy.

One observation made as a result of this investigation, whose showings may be far from the actual, is the apparent fitness of the water supply to the area of cultivatable lands. It appears that there is an abundance, ample for every sanitary need and expansion of the city, for the increase of small industries and for raising the sugar production of Oahu to, speaking safely, three times its present proportion.

WALTER MAXWELL,
Director Hawaiian Experiment Station.

FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR,

PROMOTES

Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

CHEAPNESS OF LABOR IN JAPAN.

Possibilities of Encroachment on the United States.

WEAVERS THREE CENTS A DAY.

Infamous Laws Permitting Young Children to Work in Factories. Nearly One Million Women Weavers—Add to a Census Taker.

Robert P. Porter, well known as the United States Superintendent of the last census, returned from Japan on the Peru yesterday, says the San Francisco Chronicle of June 15. Mr. Porter has been in Japan since March, where he studied the industrial and manufacturing conditions of the empire. He returns with decided ideas that the country is fully awake to the needs of the times, and that it will prove a strong competitor to Western nations.

Mr. Porter is a chubby-faced, clean-shaven man, a native of England, who came to this country when 14 years of age. He spent twenty years of his life as a journalist, after which he became superintendent of census. Speaking of Japan, he said:

"I am satisfied, after looking over the industrial situation, that Japan has taken its position with the great civilized nations of the earth and has become an important factor in the commerce of the world. While I have spent far too little time in that fascinating country, the opportunities afforded me for study were very satisfactory. I have therefore been able to collect a vast amount of valuable data on all branches of industry. I was greatly impressed with the progressive spirit of the Japanese officials whom I met at the Emperor's garden party."

Mr. Porter says that the Statistical Society of Tokio furnished him valuable material. He was impressed with the fact that nearly all the prominent men and women he met, including the Emperor, were dressed in European costume.

"During my stay in Japan," he said, "I think I visited more than two hundred mills, factories and shops, covering every important industry. The general letter I held from the American Minister secured admission everywhere. In some cases the proprietors not only gave me all available data, even to the profits of their business, but personally took photographs of their mills and machinery that I might inform my American friends of the industrial progress of Japan."

The investigator covered pretty thoroughly the main island of Japan, also the north, central and southern portions. The main island represents a population of 35,000,000 or 45,000,000, including Formosa.

"The weaving or spinning of textiles," says Mr. Porter, "constitutes the most important industry of Japan, and there are fully a million weavers returned in the census, 950,000 females. This tremendous force of weavers has enabled Japan not only to supply nearly all her own wants, but swell her exports of textiles from \$51,990 in 1885 to \$22,177,620 in 1895, an increase of more than forty fold."

"In the investigation of the silk industry I spent some time, where I found the current wages for female weavers from 3 to 4 cents per day for young girls and to 10 and 15 cents for expert weavers. I also paid particular attention to cotton spinning and weaving. I see no reason why the exports of cotton to India and China will not reach \$50,000,000 before another decade. The total value of the textile industry of Japan may reach nearly \$100,000,000 this year."

"Some of the other industries visited were the rug makers of the country, where I found children of 7 and 8 years working for a cent a day, and 3 to 6 cents a day were current wages for a day of twelve to fourteen hours. In some of the manufacturing regions the schools had been depopulated to one-third of their former number that there might be a supply of children to make matting. Japan can also beat the world on tooth brushes. I have samples that cost less than \$2 per gross. The best quality costs only \$7 per gross."

"The wonder to me is that Japan has become so important a manufacturer without being a purchasing nation."

Speaking of the foreign trade, the student of figures says: "Japan's foreign trade has gone from \$78,000,000 in 1885 to \$296,000,000 in 1895, which is nearly half the Pacific trade. In my opinion it is sure to increase as Japan secures more and more of the Asiatic markets."

As an old newspaper man Mr. Porter objects to the way the Government treats newspapers. "To class organs of public opinion and education with occupations that are regulated by the police is a great mistake. The chief of police of each city has the power to suspend the publication of any newspaper at will, and the right is not infrequently exercised, as the reports show."

It struck the statistician as a bad sign that a man may get a divorce from his wife in Japan on the ground of "talkativeness," and that there are one-third as many divorces as marriages. But in spite of many odd customs and

evil laws, the American student of Japanese customs sees signs of progress for the future. He believes the country, however, will soon be driven to pay better wages, do away with child labor and abolish "long and almost inhuman hours."

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR JUNE, 1896.

[From Records of Weather Bureau.]

Average temperature, 75.2; normal, 76.2; extreme range of temperature, 66 deg. to 83 deg., both on the 23d; lowest average daily temperature, 72.3, on the 16th; highest average daily temperature, 76.7, on the 24th and 25th; average daily minimum, 70.7; average maximum, 80.4; average daily range, 9.7.

Average height of barometer, 30.099; normal, 30.07; daily average range, 0.057; extreme minimum, 29.99, on the 19th; extreme maximum, 30.18, on the 2d and 16th. Low pressure period centered on the 11th and 19th; high pressure period centered on the 2d, 16th and 27th.

Average relative humidity, 67.7 per cent; normal, 70 per cent; absolute humidity (average), 6.55 grains to the cubic foot; maximum, 7.1, on the 8th; minimum, 6.1, on the 14th.

Total rainfall, 1.59 inches; normal for June, 1.60; maximum rain in one day, 0.41 inches, on the 17th and 18th. Rain record, days, 18.

Cloudiness, 45 per cent; normal, 39 per cent.

Trade wind has prevailed throughout the month with rather more than ordinary force, partially interrupted on the 23d. It showed a tendency to veer into the north, bringing the temperature, especially in the middle of the month, distinctly below the normal.

WHAT IS THAT ONE THING?

It seems like an absurdity, yet it is true all the same. I mean that you might have a cellar full of wood and coal and still shiver with cold; and you would if it were not for one thing. "Oh, that is so obvious," you may say. "It was hardly worth while to hint at it. Anybody can see it with his eyes shut. All the better for me, then; I shan't have to explain. And by the same sharpness you will be able to pick out the important point in two short letters I am about to copy for you.

The first runs thus: "In December, 1890, my daughter (Mrs. M. J. Muther) got into a low, weak, nervous condition. Do what she would, she could not get up her strength. Gradually she wasted away until everyone thought she was in a decline, and had not long to live. In fact, she was so low and dejected she did not care whether she lived or not. She was under doctor for six months, but his medicines did her no good. My husband then said, 'My daughter, I will now see what I can do for you.' What he meant was that he would have her take a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He had used it himself when he was ill, and thought it might prove as beneficial to her as it had to him.

"Mrs. Muther said she was willing to try the Syrup, although she had little or no faith in its helping one as bad as she was. For if she really had consumption we know there is no cure for that. My husband, however, got a bottle from Mr. Hume, the chemist, in Rochdale Road, and my daughter began taking it. After the first bottle we saw a great improvement. She could eat, and the food caused her no pain. She continued with this remedy, and gradually gained strength, but it took some time to bring her round. She was so very low and weak. After a time she was able to get about, and never looked behind her. Since then she has been strong and well. We have told many persons how Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her to sound health, and are willing you should publish this statement of the facts. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Watson, 11 Ruby street, Bury, Oct. 8, 1895."

"In March, 1893," says the second letter, "I began to fail in health. I could not say exactly what ailed me. I felt low, weak and tired, and had no strength for anything. My appetite fell away, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and side. My hands and feet were cold, and nearly all the color left me. I was often in so great pain I could hardly do any work. I was frequently sick, and could keep no kind of food down.

"I got weaker and weaker, in spite of all that was done, and had to be off my work for seventeen weeks. In this way I went on until November of the same year—1893. Then I happened to read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and what it had done for others suffering like me. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. W. Heywood, grocer, in Oldham Road, and after taking only the half of it I felt much better. I could eat without pain, and was stronger and brighter every day. When I had finished the bottle I was quite cured, and had no return of the complaint since. I have told many others about what the syrup did for me, and out of thankfulness I am writing my letter should be made public.

(Signed) Miss Lydia E. Morton, 1 Greaves street, Middleton Junction, near Manchester, October 10, 1895."

Both these ladies say that they were very weak, and that their food—of which they could take but little—did them no good. In the midst of plenty they were actually starving. So much wasted was one of them that it was believed she had consumption. The event showed that they both suffered from dyspepsia and nothing else. But that was quite enough, and besides, it often runs into consumption and other fatal maladies. By setting the stomach right, Mother Seigel's Syrup fully cured them both.

Cools and wood are useless without means to light a fire; and bread and meat are as nothing unless we can digest them and make them part of our flesh and bone. That is easy to see and important to remember. And it is their power to help nature work this transformation that makes Mother Seigel's Syrup so wonderful a remedy.

It struck the statistician as a bad sign that a man may get a divorce from his wife in Japan on the ground of "talkativeness," and that there are one-third as many divorces as marriages. But in spite of many odd customs and

SLEEP & REST \$35

For Skin Tortured

BABIES And Tired MOTHERS

In One Application of



CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin and scalp diseases, when all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depots: F. Newmarch & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. FORTIS DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.



THE "TROPIC"

Is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular.

A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it right along. The

ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE

We have a SPLENDID stock of Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are adding to it by nearly every new arrival

E. O. HALL & SON,

Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor. I. F. BACKFIELD, Vice-President. E. GILL, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Seringes, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,
BUREAU,
WASHSTAND,
TABLE,
TWO CHAIRS,
ROCKER,
—7 PIECES IN ALL,
POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,

\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made.

These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,

\$1 and Upwards.

We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

JOHN SMITH & CO.,
Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS.

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

METROPOLITAN MARKET

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its Juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

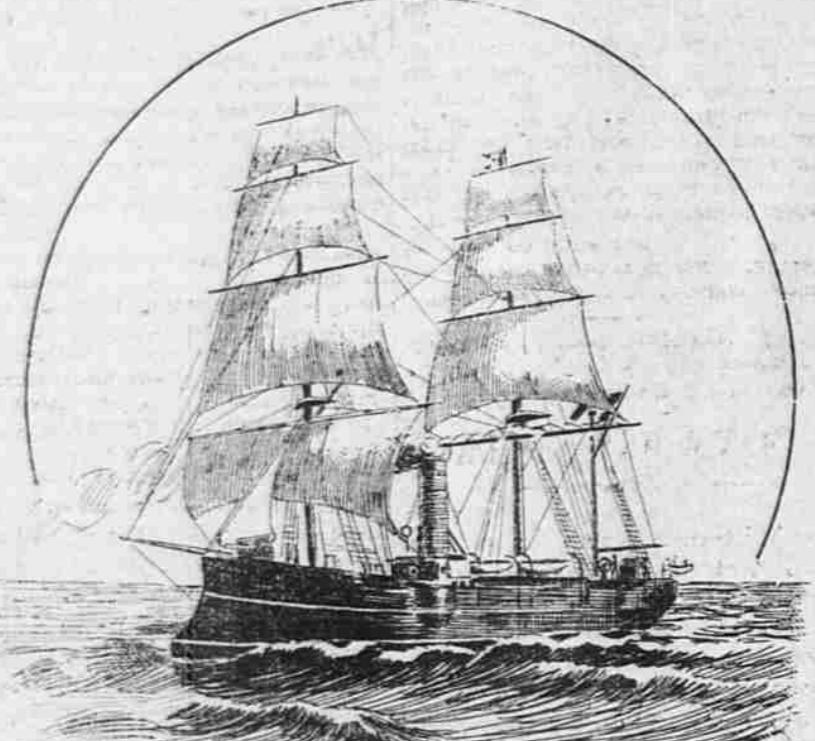
TRAINING SHIP ZARAGOZA HERE.

On a Scientific Trip Around the World.

ADMIRAL MONASTERIO ABOARD.

Comes from San Francisco in Eleven Days—Tries to Salute, but Cannot. Will Remain Here a Week or so. Fear Disease in Yokohama, Etc.

The Mexican corvette and training ship Zaragoza, Miguel Pozo, commander, arrived in port and anchored next to the U. S. S. Adams in Naval Row short-



MEXICAN CORVETTE ZARAGOZA.
[Sketched by an Advertiser Artist.]

ly before noon yesterday, twelve days of departure was Pola, the largest shipping port in Austria.

Leaving there, she sailed through the Straits of Gibraltar and visited the principal South American ports, thence to Marquesas. The man-of-war will remain here about ten days, during which she will take on coal and then proceed to Japanese, Chinese and Russian ports, arriving home about March or April, 1897.

Waialeale's Rough Voyage.
The Waialeale had a very rough time of it on the trip from which she returned yesterday. When she left port at 9:30 a. m. last Thursday it was the intention of Captain Gregory to take her to Punalu'u first, but while off South Point he met with the worst kind of weather, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane and a heavy sea causing the most erratic rolls that have ever been met with by any steamer along the Hawaii coast. By dint of pushing, with both sail and steam, Captain Gregory succeeded in getting the Waialeale into Honuapo before dark, where she lay to until 11 o'clock Friday night, when the weather abating somewhat, she was urged on to Punalu'u, reaching that port at about 2 a. m. Saturday. After remaining at that place the best part of the morning she went to Honuapo to load sugar.

WHARF AND WAVE.
AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, July 2, 10 p.m.—The weather is cloudy, wind fresh northwest.

The Hawaiian bark Santiago, Johnson, master, sailed from San Francisco for Hilo on June 21st.

The O. S. S. Alameda hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at about 2:30 p. m. yesterday, 6 days and 22 hours from San Francisco, which port she left on June 25th, at 4:30 p. m. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage. The Alameda brought a large number of passengers, the majority of whom are for the Colonies. She sailed at about 4 o'clock this morning.

The bark Edward May, from New York for Honolulu, was spoken on June 15 in latitude 40° 45' north, longitude 52° 49' west, by the steamer Uribus, of Baltimore, flying signals of leaking. When asked if assistance was needed, she replied by dipping the ensign, indicating that communication was ended. She was steering south, with the wind from the west, with heavy westerly swell.

The cause for the late delay in the arrival of the fleet of sugar packets now on their way from Honolulu was explained by Captain Saunders of the Mohican, which came into port yesterday. The Captain says he left Honolulu May 25th and had light westerly winds and calms from then until June 20th, when he was in latitude 38° north and longitude 130° deg. west. From there to port he had strong winds from the northwest.—S. F. Chronicle, June 23.

DIED.
GILLILAND—In this city, July 1, 1896, Otto Alexander, son of Richard L. Gilliland, aged one year and five months.

Glass, Surgeon; George E. Coward, Chief Engineer; Angel Vazquez, First Engineer; Pedro Cassou and George E. Howard, Second Engineers; Pedro Gutierrez, Third Engineer; Frederick W. Wood, Electrician.

H. H. Renjes, the Mexican Consul, will make his official call aboard the Zaragoza today.

Various entertainments and pleasant diversions will be given for the officers while the corvette is here.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIP.

Arrival of the Saide Yesterday. Will Remain Ten Days.

Following is a complete list of the officers of the S. M. S. Saide: Conrad Spieler, commander; Stanislaus, Count of Soltky, First Lieutenant; Lieutenant Fath, Navigating Officer; Second Lieutenant Vilz, Third Officer of the Artillery; T. Korber, Second Lieutenant; Herrn Susich, Stein, Lauffer, Radon, Forster, Mutonree and Kubelka, Sub-Lieutenants. She has twenty-five midshipmen and 330 men aboard.

The Saide came here from Manila Bay, Marquesas Islands, and was 23 days on the voyage. Her original port

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from Due.
Bk Koculoso, Newcastle Due
Schr Helen N. Kimball, San F. July 4
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, San Fran July 9
Bktnme Amelia, Eureka July 10
O. S. S. Miowera, Vancouver July 11
O. S. S. Australia, San Fran July 17
O. S. S. City of Peking, S. F. July 18
O. S. S. Mariposa, San Fran July 30

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, June 30.
Am. bk Martha Davis, Soule, from San Francisco.
Schr Waialeale, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.
Schr W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, July 1.
Mex. corvette Zaragoza, Miguel Pozo, commander, from San Francisco.
Am. schr Oceanic, Vance, Greason, from Newcastle.
Schr Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, July 2.
S. M. S. Saide, Spieler, from Marquesas.
Schr James Makée, Peterson, from Kapaa.
Schr Likelihi, Weir, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, June 30.
Ger. ship H. F. Glade, Haestoop, from San Francisco.
Am. bk Albert, Griffiths, for San Francisco.
Am. bktne S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco.
Am. ship Commodore, Davidson, for New York.
Schr Iwalani, Smythe, for Hawaii ports.
Schr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
Schr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Wednesday, July 1.
Schr Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.
Schr Waialeale, Gregory, for Kauai ports.
Schr Kauai, Bruhn, for Kilauea, Kauai and Hanalei.
Schr J. A. Cummings, Neilsen, for Waimea.

Thursday, July 2.
Schr Spokane, Jamieson, for Port Townsend.

Schr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 12 m.

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco, per bark Martha Davis, June 30.—Wm. E. Blake and wife.

From Maui and Hawaii, per shr. W. G. Hall, June 30.—W. E. Rowell, Wm. H. Cone, Edward Dowsett, R. Emmott Large, Hon. A. Hocking, W. C. Crowell, D. Kanewaiu, Anton Fernandez, Rev. W. Horsfall, T. G. Rulind and wife, W. C. Lane, James Lino, Mrs. Graham and children, Mrs. H. H. Renjes and daughter, Mrs. Mahelona, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. J. Richardson, Miss Roy and 66 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, July 2-Dr. Winslow Anderson, wife and child, Mrs. J. M. Atherton, Mrs. John Ballard, Miss Gertrude Ballard, Frank Ballard, Dr. W. M. S. Beede, Mrs. M. M. Buckmann, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Miss Blanche Cornwell, Capt. J. C. Dart, Miss Bessie Foster French, T. T. French, Miss R. A. Jewell, R. Kennedy, Mrs. J. C. McStay, Mrs. C. M. Shortridge and maid, Miss Shortridge, Col. J. H. Soper, Mrs. Usner and 10 steerage.

Departures.

For Maui, per shr. Claudine, June 30.—Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. Sorenson, Miss H. Sorenson, Miss D. Sorenson, Miss Flemming, Miss Beckwith, J. M. Oat, F. Hedemann, H. Eckart, Master Enos, Miss Summerfield, Frank Dunn, Archie Dunn, E. Kopke, A. W. Van Valkenburg, David Hakuole, W. H. Daniels, Miss McKinley, M. F. Cunningham and wife, Mrs. Salter and six children, E. Morton, B. Morton, D. Morton, James Conner, C. Lennard, Mrs. P. G. Taylor, Mrs. Stolz and child, Fred Meyers, Fred Plunkett, Miss J. M. Akana, Edward Dowsett, H. Focke, Wm. Stoddart, Mabel Abbott, Joe Pa, H. Range and Samuel Parker.

For San Francisco, per bktne S. N. Castle, June 30.—Mrs. W. G. Ashley, Mrs. S. I. Shaw, Mrs. C. Torbert and four children, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. C. R. Hawthorne and Miss Hawthorne.

For Kauai, per shr. Kauai, July 1—Misses Bertleman (4), Miss J. Smith, Dr. J. K. Smith, Miss Bayer, Hon. W. H. Rice, wife and family, A. W. Judd, Chas. S. Judd, Miss R. H. Green, Mrs. C. H. Bishop, M. A. Rezo and wife, Mr. Morell, C. Christian, Henry Christian, K. Pakelo, Miss Girvin, Miss Charman, Ako, C. Girvin, Mr. Flood and eleven on deck.

From Kapaa, per shr. James Makée, July 2—G. W. R. King, C. V. E. Dove and 14 on deck.

IMPORTS.

From Newcastle, per schr Oceanic, June 1—644 tons coal for Wilder & Co., Ltd.

EXPORTS.

For Vaneouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. Miowera, June 27—30 bags coffee, 457 bch bananas, 402 cts pine,

429 empty beer kegs.

For San Francisco, per schr Transit, June 27—15,203 bags sugar, weighing 1,847,688 lbs, valued at \$63,495.13, and shipped as follows: 5,542 bags by F.

A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co., 2,252 bags by Theo H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co., 4,903 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co., 2,505 bags by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

For San Francisco, per bk S. C. Allen, June 27—18,759 bags sugar, weighing 2,351,276 lbs, valued at \$79,853.00, and shipped as follows: 7,801 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co., 5,950 bags by Theo H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co., 5,048 bags by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, June 29—12,032 bags sugar, weighing 1,509,050, valued at \$52,300, and shipped as follows: 11,219 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., 814 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co., also 50 bags coffee, 347 crates and boxes of pineapples, 69,904 bunches bananas, 100 boxes bananas and small merchandise. Total value of cargo, \$64,615.70.

For New York, per ship Commodore, June 30—50,450 bags sugar, weighing 6,184,157 lbs, valued at \$225,316.00, and shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to American Sugar Refinery Co.

For San Francisco, per bk Albert, June 30—6,138 bags sugar, weighing 767,250 lbs, valued at \$55,761.56, and shipped as follows: 2,330 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co., 3,808 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., also 200 bags coffee, weighing 20,068 lbs, valued at \$4,013.60, and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Otis McAllister & Co. and Haas Bros.

For San Francisco, per ship H. F. Glade, June 30—17,231 bags sugar, weighing 2,162,729 lbs, valued at \$74,645.11, and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co.

For San Francisco, per bktne S. N. Castle, June 30—13,740 bags sugar, weighing 1,740,573 lbs (870 tons), valued at \$57,743.00, and shipped as follows: 1,575 bags by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co., 10,843 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., and 1,322 bags by H. A. Widemann to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; also 12 copper tanks at \$150, and 60 cs household effects, valued at \$1,500. Total value of cargo, \$59,393.00.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the will of H. R. Hollister, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased testate, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to her at her residence in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned.

PHOEBE A. PARMELEE, Administratrix of the will of H. R. Hollister, deceased. Dated Honolulu, Oahu, July 1st, 1896. 1773F-4ta

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of A. P. Jones, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against the Estate of said A. P. Jones present the same, duly authenticated, with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to her personally or at the office of J. A. Magooon, Merchant St., next to the Post Office, Honolulu, within six months from this date, or the same will be forever barred.

MRS. RACHEL JONES. By her Attorney, J. Alfred Magooon. Honolulu, July 1st, 1896. 1773F-5ta

NOTICE.

I have made over all the stock and merchandise in the business carried on by the late J. T. Waterhouse, and also the good will and all outstanding accounts thereof, to my sons, F. T. P. E. C. John and G. S. Waterhouse, who henceforth carry on said business and assume all liabilities from this date.

July 1st, 1896. ELIZABETH BOURNE WATERHOUSE, Sole Legatee under the will of John T. Waterhouse.

4343 1773-1m

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, each residing in Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, of the Republic of Hawaii, have formed a co-partnership with each other in the business of buying and selling general merchandise and as commission merchants in said Honolulu, under the firm name or style of J. T. Waterhouse, being the business heretofore carried on by J. T. Waterhouse, first, and his successor, J. T. Waterhouse, second.

Dated Honolulu, July 1, 1896.

Frederick T. P. Waterhouse, Ernest Coniston Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, George S. Waterhouse.

4343 1773-1m

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF LAHAINA.—GEO. H. DUNN, Deputy Collector of Taxes, vs. KIA NAHAOLELU, aumpeau.

The Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any policeman in the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Kia Naaholelui if he can be found in this district, to appear before me, at my office, in Lahaina, upon the 6th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto Geo. H. Dunn, Deputy Assessor of Taxes in and for the Second Taxation District of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant, Kia Naaholelui, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the [L.S.] First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

1743-3m

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of that certain mortgage made by JOSEPH AEA (k) and KAHAE'AEA, his wife, to HENRY WATERHOUSE, dated August 4, 1893, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 93, on pages 92 and 93, notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that, after the expiration of three weeks from this date, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Honolulu, on MONDAY, July 6, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For further particulars apply to HENRY WATERHOUSE, Merchant street, Honolulu. Dated Honolulu, June 12, 1896.

The property to be sold is as follows: All that piece of land situated at Waikahala, said Honolulu, and described as follows:

Commencing at the north corner of this lot at stone wall at road and running by the magnetic meridian of this point S. 45° 20' E. 111 feet to rock marked with a cross; S. 45° 20' E. 108.9 feet across kula land; S. 45° 20' E. 137.4 feet along Kuaina to corner of fence; S. 35.15 W. 65' feet along fence along Waterhouse; N. 67.15 W. 143' feet along Waterhouse; N. 59.30 W. 108